

—show that he never used the words quoted.

In his 1959 testimony, (page 375, Part II of the hearings), Power did say:

"Today, really for the first time in the history of the world, a tremendous advantage accrues to the man who strikes first." But in context, it clearly referred to an advantage possessed by Russia.

The only Power testimony that comes close to the second sentence quoted by the defectors was given a year later (page 73, Part VII of the 1960 hearings). Here Rep. George H. Mahon (D-Tex.) raised the question of deterrence and the following exchange took place:

General Power—"Let me address myself to that question. I am not advocating preventive war. The mission of SAC is deterrence. I do not think you can deter war by wishful thinking. It is a real tough job, but I happen to believe it is possible."

"However, I think you can only deter by operating from a platform of strength—unquestionable strength. If we go on the premise of trying to deter a war, I also submit that you will not deter a war unless you have the capability to start a war."

Mr. Mahon—"Right."

General Power—"He must know you have the capability to start a war."

Mr. Mahon—"Right, I agree."

General Power—"If he thinks you cannot strike him, he will take this world over piece by piece, because he knows you will not initiate it. You will end up standing alone."

Power went on to quote Premier Khrushchev as agreeing with him in saying: "If a state thinks at any given moment its adversary lacks the weapon to strike at its territory, the temptation may arise for starting war."

It will be noted that Power did not say that without such a strike first capability the Communists could take the world "away from us."

A review of Power's testimony before other Congressional committees shows that he voiced views similar to those quoted above, but that nowhere did he advocate anything like preventive war. On the contrary, he has stated that it would be the "height of stupidity to get into a thermonuclear war" and if it comes "there will be no winners" only "losers in varying degrees."

The remainder of the two defectors' second statement is largely an argument that the United States reconnaissance flights "along and over" Russian borders are aimed at probing Soviet radar defenses—not to watch for signs of a possible Russian attack—and hence represent "aggression."

To Americans—and many neutrals familiar with the United States military policy of deterrence—the reconnaissance flights are made necessary by Russian secrecy. For American bombers, under the deterrence policy, will never strike first but must be able to penetrate Soviet defenses in retaliation if Moscow attacks.

Thus, it appears that this twisting of deterrence into aggression—along with the recitation of other stock Communist criticism of the American system, and their complete acceptance of Bertrand Russell's view that he would rather "crawl on his belly to Moscow than die under the atomic bomb"—represents a full dress Soviet propaganda job.

# Words Twisted By Defectors

By John G. Norris  
Staff Reporter

The two American defectors who waxed so indignant in Moscow this week over alleged United States "deceit" in fact deliberately falsified a quotation from Congressional testimony to prove a point.

Either that, or they accepted without question and read as their own an indictment against their country that had been ghosted by some unscrupulous and not very skillful Russian propagandists.

Whichever it is, a comparison of a quotation attributed to Gen. Thomas S. Power, U. S. Strategic Air Commander with his actual testimony reveals that it is completely phoney.

The words put in Power's mouth are not just lifted out of context, they were altered and put together like a composite photo in an attempt to show that he favors "preventive war."

A careful reading of the two statements read by former National Security Agency mathematicians Bernon F. Mitchell and William H. Martin in Moscow to explain their defection, is quite revealing.

Their first statement, written before they left Ft. Meade, Md. in June, reported that they had become "disillusioned" about America. Sifted down, their reasons summed up to these: The United States was "unscrupulous" and "deceptive" in international politics and espionage activities; industrial automation in America was causing unemployment; women's talents are more "encouraged and utilized" in Russia than in America and this makes Soviet women "more desirable as mates"; "some people in the United States who are opposed to Communism have advocated a preventive war with the Soviet Union."

These are not very convincing reasons for committing treason, and it was not surprising that a second, longer explanation was given Tuesday at the Moscow news conference.

Following closely the familiar Communist propaganda line it greatly elaborated on the brief reference in the earlier statement to "preventive war," stressed violations of Communist air space.

To prove their earlier charge that some Americans favor preventive war, they quoted the following as being testimony by General Powers before the United States House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations during debate on the 1958-60 military budget.

"I would like to leave the deterrent role a moment and talk about the philosophy initiation of a war and the tremendous advantages that accrue to the man who starts a war. \* \* \* You always must have a capability to strike first, because obviously if these people thought we never could start a war, why, then they could just take this world away from us piece by piece. Because they would know that as long as they do not strike us, we could never do anything about it."

Mitchell and Martin called this a "proposal to strike first in an attempt to prevent the trend toward socialism" and interpreted it as indicating that some such U. S. plans may exist.

Also, the pair stressed that the phrase about the world being taken "away from us," was a "dangerous presumption that the United States owns the world."

A careful rereading of Power's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee on Feb. 13, 1959 and March 22, 1960—his only two appearances before the group

REC-19

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

19-162-106214-A-  
NOT RECORDED  
176 SEP 26 1960

EX-102

The Washington Post and Times Herald A6  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
Date SEP 11 1960

57 SEP 28 1960

62-106214